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The Middlebury Campus



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MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

FOUNDED IN 1800

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE OF VERMONT

Equidistant from the Northern and Southern Boundaries. Half way between Vermont's largest cities. On New York Central Lines (Rutland Railroad). Four through trains daily each way between New York and Boston and Montreal. Fare (mileage) from New York, \$5.34; from Boston, \$4.00.

COURSES Three four-year courses, Classical, Scientific, and Pedagogical. The Scientific Course includes two years of preparation for engineering and admits to the Junior year of schools of technology of the highest grade. The Pedagogical Course prepares for teaching in high schools and school superintendence. The three courses embrace about one hundred and seventy-five studies in 17 departments of instruction.

ELECTIVE GROUPS Middlebury College offers to every student the personal advice and assistance of some member of the Faculty in laying out a practical course of study. Groups of studies have been formed for the benefit of students who have in mind a particular occupation. In connection with these groups, a member of the Faculty is appointed by the President to act as an adviser to students wishing to specialize in that group. The subjects in which groups have been formed are Agriculture, Business, Education Engineering, Journalism, Law, Medicine, Mineral Industry, and Theology.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES The physical education of every student has been provided for through the work of two competent physical directors. New departments of instruction have been added this year in Engineering, Home Economics, Pomology, and Physical Education and Art, with 17 subjects of study.

GROWTH During the decade since 1901 the attendance at New England colleges has increased 34.4 per cent. In Vermont, college attendance has increased 52.3 per cent in the same time. By far the largest part of this growth, both in numbers and in per centage, has been at Middlebury College, where the gain has been 171 per cent.

FURTHER INFORMATION. Inquiries may be addressed to

PRESIDENT JOHN M. THOMAS.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS.

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

[EDWARD D. COLLINS.]

OCCASIONALLY one meets a critic of pedagogical training, the kind of person who regards general improvement of the art of teaching as hopeless. Such a critic has an invincible argument, for he starts with a premise which contains the conclusion, and is thus able to deduce the latter with perfect logic. The argument runs thus: most teachers are women; most women are designing or designed for matrimony; hence they will teach only so long as is necessary and will contribute no element of improvement while in the service. The effect upon the professional tone of teaching of the short time teachers has been sufficiently touched upon in a previous article; but this particular form of attack upon pedagogy is worth some notice beyond that which should be given it as an example of purely deductive reasoning. For the women can not marry except there be men, and it so happens that the men who marry the designing creatures are not infrequently engaged in educational work themselves, and by the fact of matrimony do they entrench themselves more abidingly in it. It does not appear that they ever admit the matrimonial connection to have been a mistake, whatever they may be willing to concede in unguarded moments about their profession. So that one may concede that the women bring from the school to the home a fair degree of proficiency. This ought to be so, for one can hardly conceive a better preparation for bringing up one's own children than that afforded by several years' experience in bringing up all sorts of children for other people. It may be held that no consummation is more devoutly to be wished, whether considered pedagogically or socially, than the more frequent practice in American homes of a few of the most fundamental pedagogical principles; so that one may admit a division of the school mistress' interest between Rousseau and trousseau without confessing cause for alarm either to friends of teaching or of home making. Good pedagogy in the home is an even greater blessing than good pedagogy in the school.

I suspect that one cause of the dislike which many men have of teaching results from the feminization of the profession at one particular period of the pupils' development, namely his earlier adolescent years. A greater contact of pupils of this age with male instructors would result in tonic effects upon boys and girls alike. It would enable the boys to have their rapidly widening vision of the world of things and action directed, man-fashion, upon the values that count most with boys and men. Totally different estimates would be placed in many cases upon school subjects and upon many aspects of life, and the few remaining years of schooling might be reckoned by students as years of opportunity instead of years of incarceration. As for the girls, nothing better could be hoped than that by a process of disillusionment some might be won back earlier to a greater respect for womanly accomplishments and the imagining of womanly ideals. It is a lamentable fact which is revealed by the studies of children's ambitions and ideals, that girls in this country have a surprisingly small range of important women ideals, but rather choose male characters, manifest a preference for foreign ideals, would prefer to be men themselves, or to be the wives of men of foreign title. This characteristic seems to be much more pronounced among American girls than it is among English girls, and its persistence through adolescence has, I believe, a direct bearing on the foreign marriages of American girls and on the rush of women into activities formerly reserved for men.

If my conjecture is correct as to the cause of the distaste for schooling which so many boys manifest in the upper grammar grades, it relieves the profession of much blame and places it where it belongs, on a situation that has become abnormal in the last generation and which can be remedied in another generation. But unsatisfactory school experiences are not a sufficient explanation of the paucity of male teachers. The money sense is developed rather early in American boys, and it tends to persist, thereby adding another cause to keep them from purposefully choosing a teaching career and fitting themselves for it, for there is a real or fancied financial disadvantage attending teaching. I believe it is more fancied than real. I believe it pays the majority of men in it as well as any of the learned professions. I believe that most men now teaching in secondary schools went into their work because they found it the most available way to

earn money, and that they have remained in it because they are worth more in it than in anything else which they can find to do. When one considers that the great majority of such men entered their work with no preliminary training, even of an academic sort, in the principles of their art, he can scarcely wonder that they have not made the most of their calling, even financially. The fact that many men remain in the profession, contrary to their first intention, is a less conspicuous but more significant fact than that so many women drop out after a year or two. The financial possibilities of the latter, however, are revealed by the statement that one woman in this country receives \$10,000 or more a year for her educational services. I know of two women in Vermont, not college graduates, who receive over \$1200 each, of one other who went from Vermont to Massachusetts to fill a \$1200 position of great responsibility, and of still another who has taken a \$1500 position in the same state. If young women of secondary scholarship win for themselves such promotions, college women with equally good pedagogical training should not despair of finding in education congenial work and a good living.

A remarkable number of Middlebury men in the past have identified themselves permanently with educational work. They have made records of which the college is proud. I know of no reason why the process should not continue. Opportunities are increasing at our very doors. I took up the work of training teacher in this State in 1904. Since then nearly fifty positions have been created in Vermont, each of which pays \$1250 or over. The State is now fairly well covered by supervisory unions, each of which needs a college man trained for that special work. Massachusetts has fifty percent more such rural supervision districts than Vermont has, and pays a minimum salary of \$1500, and in many cases pays more. New York has many more such districts. Within the lives of men now in college the entire country will be covered by supervision of elementary schools. Trained men are needed; college men are needed, for this work. The problems of rural education are the greatest problems in the country today. Urban supervision demands hundreds of men at salaries ranging from \$1000 to \$10,000. Owing to the newly created and rapidly growing demand, the remuneration of superintendents is in excess of that of equally good principals.

The field is an attractive one for young men possessed of the

requisite experience and executive ability. I have mentioned salaries, not so much to emphasize the financial lure as to show that the right men can look forward with confidence to attaining responsible and well paid positions. I doubt if country bred boys who have to start life without capital and without "pull" can find better opportunities than are offered in educational work; by this I mean work more immediately remunerative, better suited to their natural abilities, and in which personal growth as well as financial and professional advancement are taken into account. Massachusetts and New York have begun to look to Middlebury for men. Vermont is destined to be a feeder of other States in this as she has been in every other calling, and the demand will be permanent. The men now holding positions secured their training, for the most part, through experience. The next generation must show academic preparation, a knowledge of educational psychology, principles of teaching, management, and administration, the history of education, elementary and secondary methods, and school law. The work of the department of pedagogy has been planned to meet these requirements so far as possible. Then there is the field of text-book writing, a work which will rise to the dignity of a profession if properly trained and experienced educators are insisted upon as authors. But the question of training men and women for such authorship has hardly been thought of, much less determined.

It would be unfortunate for men who are not fitted for it to be drawn into educational work, or for men to enter it from purely mercenary motives. I believe there are many men of sufficient aptitude for such work, men familiar with the conditions and needs of country life, who are casting about in uncertainty as to what their future work shall be. Such men will do well to seriously consider the opportunities presented by the educational situation in Middlebury, in Vermont, and in the country at large.

UNCLE MOSE'S LAST SONG.

“GOOD evenin,’ missy. Good evenin, massa. Lawsy, but yo’ alls got a mighty pretty home! Missy’s rose garden is as fine as any ob de Landeree ladies’. What’s dat yo’ say? You don’ hab no such lubby roses an’ honey suckles an’ magnolias up at yo’ norbern home? Don’ yo’ raise no water-melons up dar eiber? For the Lawd’s sake! Yo’ don’ ever catch dis yere nigger up norf dem. Yass, massa, I’sse brot ma ole banjo along to play to yo’alls. Ma ole han’s is kind er weak an’ ma voice is shaky, but I’ll be glad to please yo’ all fur yo’ hab been so kind to me.”

Uncle Mose took up his old banjo, handling it with loving care. He held it close to him and as he struck up Dixie, his big eyes shone with a childlike happiness. All negroes love Dixie-land, and though Mose’s voice was shrill and cracked, he sang with heartfelt devotion of the land where he had been born and “raised”; where he had been a slave, and where his family were all quietly resting now. When the old negro had finished singing, he fell into a retrospective mood and talked, partly to himself and partly to Judge and Mrs. Brown thus: “Ah wish ah wuz a lil’ boy agen and wuz aplayin’ round de old folks dare all day long, an’ wen night come ma’ good ole mammy ’ud sing me to sleep.” Picking up his banjo, he began to play, “Sleep, Kentucky Babe,” that sweetest of lullaby songs. He played it softly and before they realized the power of the negroe’s singing, both “Massa” and “Missy” Brown were weeping. They thought of their own little baby now lying beneath the soft, white snows of New England and wished that they might croon that song to him. “Yaas, missy,” said Mose, “dose wuz happy days. At night mammy ’ud feed me hoe cake an’ ham an’ big slices er melon; then she’d put me in the lil’ ole attic room where I could see the stars; she’d kiss me an’ call me ‘pore lil’ lam,’ an’ leave me alone in the dark, scared to death of great white ghosts.”

“Tell us about your courtship, Uncle Mose,” said Mr. Brown. “Ma courtship!” said the negro, “Ah didn’t hab eny. Ah went to a campmeetin’ one time, an’ Ah had a dream that tol’ me to marry the gal who sat next to me in service next day.

An' ah did ask her to marry me. She said it might as well be me as eny one ; so massa bought her for ma wife, (fer Ah wuz only a slave then)."

"When war broke out massa gave us our liberty, but Ah jes' stayed with him 'till he died, an' den Ah had a cabin all ma own. It wuz made er logs ; but de honey suckle grew all ober de dore an' de hummin' birds an' mockin' birds 'ud sit among de vines. Ma own lil' pickinninnies run about and played all de liblong day. At night wen de moon rose ober de Sabannah riber ah'd take down ma banjo an' play 'em tunes. Massa, yo' would hab smiled to see dose chilluns run an' dance to de music." Mose immediately began playing many of those old jigs, and his weary feet kept perfect time to the music.

The sun was now setting and the little Georgian town, Uncle Mose's home, was a scene of beauty. The peach trees on the surrounding hills were a bright pink in the fading light. The sweet double violets sent up a delicious odor from their tiny blossoms. A sudden inspiration seized the old man, and with his eyes full of tears, he played and sang "Old Black Joe." His voice seemed no longer weak and strained, but thrilling and full of intense meaning. His listeners gazed at him in wonder. When Mose reached that familiar strain of the chorus, "I'se coming," his head fell forward on his breast and his singing was over—forever. He had passed to that land "where his soul had longed to be."

'13.

A DREAM.

"I dreamed I dwelt in marble halls."

I dreamed I was a co-ed !

I dreamed that lovers to me came,

Each to a man a dough-head !

I dreamed that I rejected them

And broke each heart, love-laden ;

I dreamed I lived a happy life

And died an old maid maiden.

—*Rufus Adolphus*, '14.

A HOLIDAY EXCURSION.

THOUGH this title appears simple and seems to need no explanation, perhaps a word of preface will not be entirely amiss. Without it, the reader might be led to believe at the outset, that this was to be another of those charming short stories which have appeared in recent issues of THE CAMPUS, whereas, in reality, it will be only the simple narration of a few details of a recent excursion in which the author was a participant.

The University of Grenoble deserves credit for a great many different things, and among them, is the fact that it seeks in every possible way to please all foreign students who come here for instruction. It not only offers them desirable courses but arranges frequent excursions to many of the historic places of France; and at such a small cost that even those who do not aspire to travel may take part in them and thus, when they leave Grenoble, feel that they have something to be thankful for besides the book-learning which they have acquired.

On Saturdays there are short trips on foot to neighboring mountains to visit interesting caves, cascades, lakes, etc., while during the holidays at Christmas and Easter there are longer trips by rail to Paris, to Switzerland, or to "Midi", which to people of this country means southern France. It is the last mentioned of these excursions which I shall try to describe.

On the morning of December 27th, when we gathered at the station according to instructions, our party numbered just twenty-five including the guide who was to engineer us through the railroad stations, secure rates at hotels, show us all the places of interest and in general fight whatever battles were necessary. About half the number were Germans, but America, Italy, Russia, Bulgaria, and Servia were also represented so that one had considerable choice of society.

Our first stop was at Orange, and as we trailed through the streets in search of our "relics", submitted to the wondering gaze of all the natives who caught sight of us, we felt more like a traveling circus or a theatrical troupe than like a company of students. In due time, however, we reached the old Roman Theatre, a structure built about the time of Caesar, but well preserved even to the present day. Its fascade, which is 108 feet

high and nearly 200 feet long, is still standing and most of the stone benches are in place. Perhaps the most wonderful feature of the structure is its excellent acoustic properties. Words spoken from the stage in an ordinary tone of voice can be heard very distinctly, even from the highest row of seats. Within the past few years the people of Orange have established the custom of presenting there, each summer, some classic French play.

On the top of the hill just back of the theatre, used to stand the "Chateau des Princes d'Orange", but nothing is left of it now save a few crumbled ruins.

On the other side of the city from these two landmarks is the Arch of Marius, an arch of triumph built to celebrate that general's victory over some of the barbarous tribes of Europe.

From Orange we went to Avignon, where the principal object of interest is the Palace of the Popes. Just search for a moment in the historical department of your memory and you will recall the fact that for about seventy years during the 14th century, the Popes of the Church of Rome took up their abode at Avignon, in France, where they built a magnificent chateau with beautiful gardens and even a private bridge across the Rhone. One could write a volume in description of the Palace itself, but space will not permit. Suffice it to put down here only one or two details. Since the French Revolution it has been used as a "Caserne" for the soldiers, but at present is being restored to its original condition. The rooms are extremely high-posted and the walls covered with frescoes of every description.

On our way to Nimes the next morning we took a short side trip to visit the Pont du Gard (for illustration see Robinson's History of Western Europe, page 9). This is the remains of an ancient Roman aqueduct, built under the reign of Augustus, to conduct water to Nimes from a little river about twenty-five miles distant. Most of the structure was destroyed during the invasion of the Visigoths in the fifth century, but the portion over the river Gard still remains. It is 150 feet high and about 800 feet long. When one considers the structure as a whole there is no more convincing proof of the wonderful power of the Roman Empire at the height of its glory.

At Nimes there were a great many interesting relics to claim our attention, the first being the Arena. In its original condition it seated 60,000 people, the upper row alone seating 2000. At

present, however, a large section of the seats has caved in and it seats only about 18,000. Of course we visited the little cell on one side where the Christians were imprisoned awaiting the final agony, and the den on the other side where the wild beasts were kept, and all other points of interest.

Besides the Arena we visited the "Maison Carree" or an old Roman structure built in the form of a temple, the Roman baths, Temple of Diana, and the statue and birthplace of Alphonse Daudet.

The City of Arles was our next stopping place, and there we began to realize that we were indeed approaching the "Midi", for the dialect became decidedly Provencal, and difficult to understand. Rome was again brought to mind by a road leading out from the city with tombs bordering it after the fashion of the Appian Way.

Here too, we found another large arena, where according to posters along the streets, bullfights had been held on Christmas and the day following and were to be held again on New Year's Day. The remains of a Roman theatre, a museum and a church of the twelfth century with a cloister in four different styles of architecture completed the list of most interesting things here.

When we left Arles, only one city remained on our schedule and that was Marseilles, the ancient city of the Phoenicians and the modern port of France. We came in sight of the Mediterranean at about half-past two in the afternoon and though the time of day was not conducive to a vivid imagination, we all soon agreed that these famous waters are really as blue as poets have painted them for the past five centuries.

After establishing our headquarters at Hotel Regina, we spent the remainder of the afternoon in visiting the old cathedral, Notre Dame de le Garde, which is situated on a high hill close by the water front. It is the goal of many pilgrimages and is especially dear to the sailors because it can be seen many miles away at sea.

The next morning we visited the Botanical Gardens, where we saw date palms and other tropical plants growing out of doors, in spite of the fact that it was the 30th of December. Also in connection with the gardens the Palais des Longchamps, where there are large collections of Natural History and Fine Arts.

Many of the subscribers to THE CAMPUS have perhaps never visited France in person, but a large percent have no doubt read the Count of Monte Cristo and all who have read this book will have a more or less vivid recollection of the Chateau d'If. This particuiar castle or rather prison, is on a small island about three miles out from Marseilles and was the object of our afternoon's visit. As we entered each one had to purchase a tiny candle in order that we might have light. (The cells are not *yet* lighted by electricity). First of course, came the cell of Abbo Faria; then that of a king of Poland; then those of various other notorious characters, one after another, each described elaborately by the guide until we almost wished we had committed some atrocious act and had been imprisoned there just for the sake of having our names heralded down through the ages to coming visitors.

Our trip was now ended save for the return to Grenoble. A great many of the interesting details such as getting up at four o'clock in the morning, losing a number of the party occasionally, etc., I have omitted, on account of lack of space, but perhaps this mere framework of the possible description, will serve to give you a little idea of the interest and the real educational value of such an excursion.

—C. M. Walch, '07.

THE EDITOR.

THE student body have, in the last three years, raised nearly \$600 to be expended during Junior Week on sub-freshmen. The idea has been to get prospective students, preferably athletes, here at the time and interest them in Middlebury so that they will enter college. The plan has been a failure, only a half-dozen of these men have come and probably nearly all of them would have entered anyhow.

As an advertising scheme the experiment has been costly and not productive of returns sufficient to justify its continuance. The reasons are not far to seek. Junior Week comes in May when the secondary schools of course are all in session. The

athletes that we are after have base ball games or track meets of their own and do not want to give them up to come here. No one can blame them for taking this attitude and the remedy consists in supplying something of such nature that they will be attracted here for that time or some time during the college year.

A scheme to attain this end which has been in successful operation at many colleges is an inter-scholastic track meet. The gate receipts and entry fees that we may count on would go far towards meeting the expenses of such a contest. The entertainment of the men could be on the same basis as has always been the case during the last three years, that is the men would be quartered in the fraternity houses and dormitories and board at the Commons. THE CAMPUS offers its columns to suggestions of any sort relative to this question. Some action should be taken before long on this matter.

A MATTER to which too little attention is given is the patronage due the advertisers in the college publications, THE CAMPUS and the *Kaleidoscope*.

If, instead of buying indiscriminately, the undergraduates would adopt a rule of buying of advertisers, THE CAMPUS could put out issues doubled in size and interest; The *Kaleidoscope* could be published without a class tax. With the present attitude towards advertisers, advertisements in THE CAMPUS and *Kaleidoscope* are worth only a fraction of what the circulation calls for. If a strict policy of patronizing advertisers were adhered to, we might have more advertisers, higher rates and better issues of both THE CAMPUS the *Kaleidoscope*.

THE NEW YORK ALUMNI DINNER.

THE annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Middlebury College was held January 26 at the Waldorf-Astoria in the same banquet hall that has been used for several years for the annual gathering. Through the generous efforts of the secretary, Mr. Sanford H. Lane, '05, the dinner was the largest that has been held in recent years.

The room was very attractively decorated with Middlebury College banners and the Vermont State flag which President

Thomas kindly brought from Vermont. On the walls were also pictures of the new gymnasium and a blue print showing the location of the proposed new athletic field and campus. Upon the menu card was also placed a cut of the McCullough gymnasium as it will look when finished.

An innovation was the placing at each plate cards bearing the words of several Middlebury songs, and during the dinner these were sung under the leadership of Mr. Charles Voetch and Mr. Roberts, who presided at the piano.

Mr. W. W. Gay, the president of the association, acted as toastmaster for the dinner and very pleasantly introduced the following list of speakers: President John M. Thomas, Hon. Melville E. Stone of the Associated Press, Dr. John A. Wyeth of the city, and Prof. C. G. Frost of the College of the City of New York, speaking in place of President John H. Finley, who at the last moment was unable to attend. Hon. Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance company, was to have spoken, but was unable to be present.

President Finley, through Professor Frost, presented the college with a picture of Professor Albert Hurd of the class of 1850, a man who was very dear to both Doctor Finley and Professor Frost, as he was one of their instructors at Knox College. Mr. Gifford in behalf of the college accepted the gift and moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Doctor Finley.

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Carl A. Mead, '95.

Secretary—Sanford H. Lane, '05.

Dinner Committee—Percival Wilds, '02, Edwin W. Willcox, '04, Leroy F. Hovey, Jr., ex.'04.

Hon. Charles D. Hobbs, son of E. H. Hobbs of the class of 1862, and Charles E. Bush were elected honorary members of the association. Among those present were:

Ex-Gov. McCullough

Ex-Senator J. W. Stewart, '46

A Barton Hepburn, '71

Mr. Hall

Mr. Conkey

Mr. William H. Porter

Harry A. Cushing

Charles B. Hobbs

James M. Gifford, '77

Dr. C. E. Hesselgrave, '93

Dr. Samuel Sheldon, '83

John A. Fletcher, '87

Judge McLaughlin
 Prof. Julian W. Abernethy
 Mr. George M. Wright
 Dr. E. L. Walker
 Rev. C. S. Murkland
 Mr. H. P. Stimpson
 Hon. F. C. Partridge
 Mr. H. E. Smith
 Mr. Prindle
 Reid L. Carr, '01
 Mr. Charles E. Burle
 Mr. H. E. Twitchell
 Mr. Warren
 Mr. John D. Fearhake
 Mr. Kilburn
 Mr. W. H. Button, '90
 Mr. Fred H. Button, '90
 Earl L. Cushman, '95
 E. R. Brown, '93
 Carl Mead, '95
 Dr. W. S. Grant, '95

J. F. McNaboe, '92
 Mr. Hamilton Ormsbee
 L. F. Hovey, '04
 L. W. Severy, '00
 Percival Wilds, '02
 Edwin W. Willcox, '04
 Charles Voetch, '02
 G. W. Roberts, '02
 Dr. G. D. Scott, '95
 Edwin S. S. Sunderland, '11
 Lyman B. Tobin, '09
 James A. Richmond, '08
 Sanford H. Lane, '05
 W. E. Bristol, '07
 Prof. B. C. Miner, '93
 President John M. Thomas, '90
 W. W. Gay, '76
 Hon. Melville E. Stone
 Dr. John A. Wyeth
 Doctor Frost

ATHLETICS.

THE inter-class basket ball series of 1912 started with a rush Wednesday night, January 10. The first game, a nip and tuck battle between the seniors and juniors was decided only in the last minute of play. Score 31-30. 1912 led 1913 by one point at the end of the half and the lead seesawed throughout the second half. Smith, '12, and Carrier, '13, starred for their respective teams. Lahiff was compelled to leave the game near the end of the first half by a fall which ripped some tendons in his arm. The line-up:

1913.		1912.
Root	r. f.	Smith
Carrier	l. f.	Tracey
Leonard	c.	Taylor
Bump	l. g.	King
MacMurtry	r. g.	Lahiff, O'Connell

Baskets: Tracy, 2, Smith, 7, Taylor, 4, King, 1, Lahiff, 1, O'Connell, 1, Root, 2, Carrier, 7, Leonard, 3, Bump, 1, MacMurtry, 1. Goals from fouls: Taylor, 1, Leonard 2.

The freshmen took a fall out of the sophomores, 32-18, in a loosely-played game. The sophomores showed little of their usual team work and vied with the freshmen in their long shots from the floor. The freshman team shows good material, but a great lack of team play. Vail, Howard and MacLaughlin did the best individual work.

1915.

Jones	r. f.
Howard	l. f.
MacLaughlin	c.
Haskins	l. g.
Schilling	r. g.

1914.

Weafer
Triggs
Vail
Hill
Cronk

Baskets: Triggs, 1, Weafer, 1, Vail, 5, Cronk, 2, Howard, 5, Jones, 2, MacLaughlin, 7, Haskins, 2.

On the evening of January 17 the seniors met the freshmen in an exciting game. The freshmen won because they had the long end of a 24-8 score at the end of the first half. In the second half the seniors, unlike Jeff, proved that they could come back and for fifteen minutes had the newcomers on the run. The game ended with 1915 ahead 36-29. MacLaughlin was elected captain of the freshman team.

1915.

Jones	r. f.
Howard, Huntley	l. f.
MacLaughlin	c.
Schilling	l. g.
Haskins	r. g.

1912.

Smith
Tracey
Taylor
King
O'Connell

Baskets: Tracey, 6, Smith, 1, Taylor, 7, King 3, Huntley, 1, Jones, 7, MacLaughlin, 7, Schilling, 3. Goal from foul: Tracey, 1.

The sophomores showed a decided improvement in team work and succeeded in downing the juniors by a score of 24-17. The two teams were within one point of each other at the end of the half, but the superior passing of the sophs enabled them to forge ahead near the end of the second period. Root and Weafer

starred. All the teams still show individual playing and a lack of concentrated team work.

1914.

Weafer	r. f.
Triggs	l. f.
Vail	c.
Hill	l. g.
Cronk	r. g.

1913.

Carrier
Root
Leonard
Pollard
MacMurtry

Baskets: Root, 4, Carrier, 1, Leonard, 1, MacMurtry, 1, Triggs, 2, Weafer, 4, Vail, 3, Cronk, 1, Hill, 1. Goals from foul: Root, 3, Weafer, 1, Vail, 1.

ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

CLASSICAL CLUB.

ON Tuesday evening, January 16, the Classical Club met with Professor Sanford in the Latin room. Two papers were presented, one by Miss Bates, the other by Miss Bresnehan. Miss Bates' paper was on the "Antiphone," and Miss Bresnehan's on "Virgil's Word Pictures." Following these, a guessing game which had been arranged by the entertainment committee was presented by Professor Sanford. This game was based upon the names of various members of the club present. Other Latin conundrums were presented on the board by Mr. Hubbard. Refreshments were then served and a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

DEUTSCHE VEREIN.

On Friday, December 15, the "Deutsche Verein" met at the home of Professor Skillings. The following officers were elected: President, Hubbard, '14; vice-president, Mildred Snow, '13; secretary, Rachel Pike, '12; programme committee, Caroline Buttolph, Mary Bresnehan and John Kopke. The programme given was as follows: Reading of a play entitled "Einee Muse Hiraten;" piano solo, by Pruda Harwood; reading of a Christmas story, by Grace Ellis; vocal solo, "Der Erl Konig," by Vera Suter; and a reading, "Hospitality in Germany," by Mildred Snow.

Another meeting was held at the home of Professor Skillings on Friday evening, January 12. The following programme was given; piano solo, by Minette Norton; reading of a comedy entitled, "Eigensinn"; reading, "Baoh der Komponist,," by Phyllis Hopkins; current events in Germany, by Helen Crosby; reading from "Home Life in Germany," "Der Basefesl," by Barbara Smith. Refreshments were served. The evening was brought to a close by the singing of German songs.

THE CHRISTMAS PLAY.

On Saturday evening, December 16, some of the members of the freshman class gave a little Christmas sketch, presenting the story of the shepherds, the wise men, and the Babe in the manger. After the wise men had brought their gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh, the spirits of the trees of the forest came, bearing their gifts, and offered them in all meekness to the Christ-child to use in what way He saw fit. To each spirit, her gift as she offered it seemed very small, but the Christmas angel, speaking for the Christ-child, accepted all of them, however mean and worthless they might at present seem, saying that Christ could use all of them.

The sketch was given in the social hall at Pearsons. The setting was furnished by a background of Christmas trees covered with spangles and tinsel which had the appearance of snow. The costumes were all original and showed not a little ingenuity.

The Christmas spirit which pervaded the whole evening was much enhanced by the Christmas carols, sung at intervals during and after the play, by the girls' chorus and Men's Glee club. The evening closed with dancing in the hall and gymnasium.

JANUARY CORPORATION MEETING.

THE trustees of the college held their semi-annual business meeting Friday morning, January 26, at the offices of James M. Gifford, '77, 5 Nassau St., New York. There were present President Thomas, Senator Stewart, George M. Wright, Esq., Dr. M. Allen Starr, James M. Gifford, Ex-Governor John G. McCullough, Dr. J. W. Abernethy, Mr. John A. Fletcher,

Hon. A. Barton Hepburn and Hon. Frank C. Partridge.

Mr. Partridge was made a member of the Building Committee in place of the late Governor Proctor. The arrangement between the College and Middlebury High School for student instructors in the high school was approved.

The board voted to purchase 60 acres of land from Professor Howard for a new athletic field, provided the necessary funds could be raised. The rate for rooms in Starr and Painter Halls was fixed at \$40 per year, beginning September, 1913.

Dr. Abernethy commented favorably on conditions in the college in his report for the Committee on Instruction. The treasurer's report showed that up to January 18, \$114,689.55 had been received on the General Education Board Fund, which includes \$45,056.51 on the Gymnasium Fund. The balance to be paid is \$85,585.55. It was reported that the Ezra J. Warner bequest of \$25,000 has been received, less the inheritance tax of \$1201.86, net \$23,798.14.

Additions to the salary budget were made for the third consecutive year.

SHAKESPEARE PRESENTATION.

THE usual presentation of the Shakespeare class was given in the English room the evening of January 13. The class was divided into three sections, each of which presented scene three, act III, of Hamlet. Members of the faculty and guests invited by members of the class made up an attentive and appreciative audience. It cannot be denied that the fact of the greater majority being women, led to some little discrepancy in makeup and characterization, but the truth remains that some of these unlucky persons forced into a role beyond their sex, were the best actors. The scene given was the one in which Hamlet causes a play to be presented before his uncle and his mother, acting out the death of his father, whom Hamlet believes to have been killed by his uncle. This scene offers admirable opportunities for the actors taking the parts of Hamlet, the player king and queen, Horatio, and Polonius. Each of the class groups developed their conceptions of the scene separately, and it was somewhat astonishing to see how different the three versions were.

After the last presentation the judges retired, and their decision, as announced by President Thomas, was in favor of group II. The cast was as follows :

RALPH HEDGES, '12	-	-	-	-	-	-	HAMLET
ARTHUR C. THOMAS, '12	-	-	-	-	-	-	POLONIUS
MICHAEL LAHIFF, '12	-	-	-	-	-	-	HORATIO
CARRIE BUTTOLPH, '13	-	-	-	-	-	-	PLAYER QUEEN
FLORINE PARKER, '15	-	-	-	-	-	-	PLAYER KING
MARY ARCHIBALD, '13	-	-	-	-	-	-	KING
ALICE PEASLEE, '13	-	-	-	-	-	-	QUEEN
FAITH LINSLEY, '13	-	-	-	-	-	-	PROLOGUE
SARAH BROWN, '13	-	-	-	-	-	-	EPILOGUE

Misses Buttolph and Parker as the Player King and Queen were the bright stars of this group, and Miss Linsley as the Prologue was excellent. Mr. Hedges' "Hamlet" was not the usual conception of the "Melancholy Dane"; Miss Irene Graves of group I having the right idea and executing it in a fine manner. The Polonius of Mr. Ryan of group III and Mr. Woodward of group II had so much that was commendable in the delineation that a choice is impossible. On the whole, the excellence of the stage setting, the splendor of the costumes, and the uniformity of the acting gave the victory to the proper group.

ALUMNI NOTES.

[Contrary to the usual custom, and perhaps contrary to the strict rendering of the title, the alumni and non-graduate notes are included under this department. We urge all alumni and all former sons of Middlebury to remember that the success of this department depends upon their contributions. Contributions should be addressed to C. E. Smiddy, Alumni Editor, Middlebury, Vt.]

'00. Mr. and Mrs. Lester Lawrence Callan are living in New York city, where Mr. Callan has a law office at No. 2 Rector street. Mrs. Callan was Catherine Cutler Gove, ex-Midd '00, University of Chicago, '05. They were married June 29 in St. Michael's church, Oakfield, N. Y., by the rector, the Rev. C. C. Gove, Midd '74, assisted by the Rev. F. B. Blodgett, a professor in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and brother-in-law of the bride.

Two corrections to the list of addresses of the alumnae which appeared in the woman's number of THE CAMPUS are: Georgia Gardner, West Brookfield, Mass., now teaching in the Peters High School, Southboro, Mass; and Marie Murkland, 96 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Jessie Smith, '08, has accepted a position in the library in Minneapolis. Her address is 8 East 14th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Isabelle Darrow, '11, is teaching in the Antolia Girls' School Marsoran, Turkey-in-Asia.

Gertrude Brodie, '11, was the guest of Eleanor Hatch at Pearsons Hall for the week-end of January 19 to 21.

Jennie McLellan, '11, spent the Christmas holidays in Middlebury.

Rena Huntley, '10, has given up her position of teaching in Hinesburg, Vt., and is at her home in Middlebury, Vt.

STUDENT NOTES.

Mr. Pierce, Williams, entertained with readings at the college chapel on February 8.

Sheridan's "The Rivals" is to be presented on Washington's birthday under the direction of Miss Crawford.

On Friday evening, January 10, Miss Crawford read "The Piper" to the girls of the college in the social hall at Pearsons.

Adelaide Ross, '15, who has been ill for some time with appendicitis, returned to college before mid-year examination.

The Connecticut Club met January 19 at Professor White's home, in honor of Professor Sanford, who has started on a trip to Europe.

Miss Mildred Leffingwell of Rutland, Vt., was the guest of Miss Marjorie Bates at Pearsons Hall for the week-end of January 19-21.

The freshman society known as the Delta Tau has taken in the following men: Irving L. Cabot, Bernard McParland, and George Chapman. Others are to be taken later.

At a meeting of the 1915 Debating Society Guy C. Hendry was elected president; Bernard McParland, vice-president, and George Dade, secretary-treasurer.

The Student Government Association is now fully organized and in working order. The officers are: President, Thelma G. Havens, '12; vice-president, Mary Bresnehan, '12; secretary, Alice Holmes, '13; treasurer, Laura L. Newell, '12.

The Classical Club, composed of the three upper classes who are studying Latin, entertained a few guests January 19 with Latin charades and some Latin puns. Miss Marjorie Bates, '12, and Miss Mary Bresnehan, '12, read interesting papers.

On the evening of January 3, at a small party in the Pi Beta Phi rooms, Minette C. Norton, '12, announced her engagement to Daniel W. Williams of New Britain, Conn., and Thelma G. Havens, '12, announced her engagement to Earle H. Ballou, Yale, '12.

A junior society called the Turtles has been founded with the following men as members: John Arnold, John Agnew, Dale Atwood, George Brayton, William Chalmers, Marvin Dodd, Walter McGuirk, Clinton Reynolds, Charles Smiddy, Edgar Wiley, and Harry Williams.

The Glee Club has made several short trips and one extended one during the past two months. On December 14 they sang at Shoreham to a good audience. January 5 they went to Ripton. where several candidates for readers were tried out. On the New York trip they sang at Warrensburg and Fort Edward.

An athletic meeting was called January 24 to hear the treasurer's and football manager's reports and to consider the plan of having a skating rink on the athletic field. Both reports were accepted. The affairs of the Athletic association are in a prosperous condition. Because of lack of interest the skating rink proposition was put over.

Mr. Julian W. Abernethy, who was in Middlebury on January 13, was entertained by the girls of the senior class at an informal tea in the dining room at Battell Cottage on the afternoon of that day. Mr. Abernethy is working for the organization of a Middlebury Alumnae Association and wished on that account to become more intimately acquainted with those who will next year be eligible to membership in such an organization.

On Friday evening, January 12, Miss Crawford read the "Blue-bird" to the women of the college in the social hall at Pearsons. Having been so intimately connected with the production of the play, Miss Crawford was able to bring its scenes and characters so vividly before her hearers that none could fail to appreciate the beauty of the scenery, the perfection of the acting, the charm of the dancing, and above all else the beauty of the conception of happiness as something which comes to us when we give it to others, and never comes when sought after.

On the afternoon of December 16 there was a meeting of all the Middlebury alumnae residing in the village, at Pearsons Hall. The meeting was held for the purpose of considering the organization of an Alumnae Association and was largely attended. After the business meeting tea was served. Alumni from out of town who attended were: Mrs. Luella Whitney Dunn, '98, Miss Mary Gerrish Higley, '98, Mr. Julian W. Abernethy, and Mr. M. Allen Starr, all of whom spent the week-end of December 15-17, as guests at Pearsons Hall.

Mr. J. C. Robins of the Student Volunteer movement spoke to the students at a special meeting Sunday afternoon, January 21, and again after chapel exercises Monday. Mr. Robins related in a charming manner his experiences during the seven years he spent in the Philippines. He told of the immense advance that has taken place in the educational, religious and medical opportunities offered to the natives. In speaking of the

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objection which has been raised that our Western civilization is detrimental to the welfare of the East, Mr. Robins made the point that we could not prevent them from getting the civilization, but that we could give them the Western religious faith, which would more than offset any disadvantages. He was of the opinion that the future of the yellow race is unlimited.

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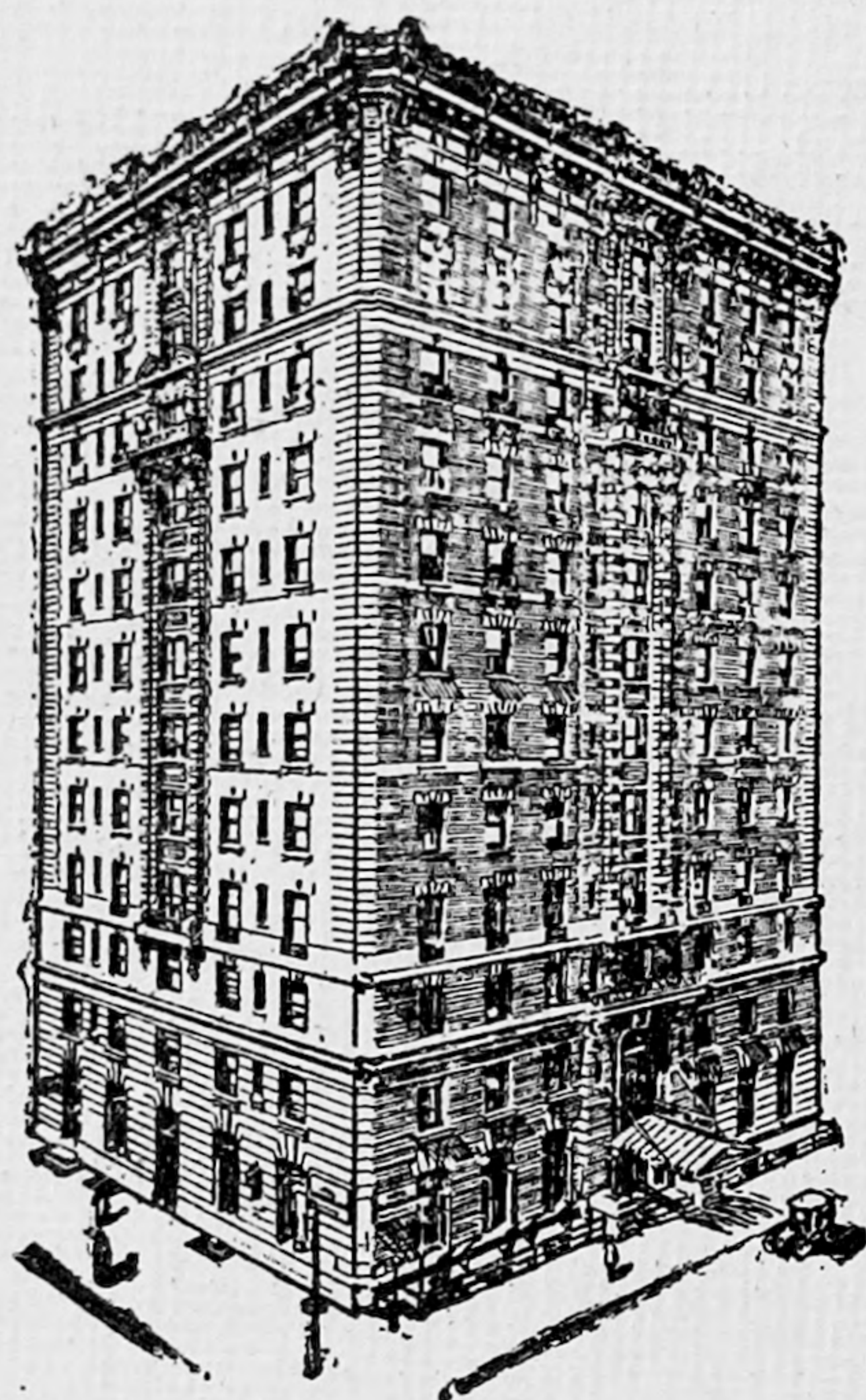
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